



Annual Report
ON THE
HEALTH
OF THE
Borough of Chesterfield,
FOR 1911.
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MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

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Borough of Chesterfield.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1911.

Chairman:

Councillor W. B. ROBINSON.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor LANCASTER.

Members:

THE MAYOR (Alderman Markham, J.P.)

Alderman BOOTH, M.D., J.P. Councillor LACK.

„ HADFIELD, C.C. „ SENIOR.

„ SPOONER. „ SILCOCK.

Councillor CLARKE. „ WILCOCKSON.

„ EDMUNDS, C.C. „ WOODHEAD.

„ EYRE.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1911-12.

Chairman:

Councillor W. B. ROBINSON.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor EDMUND, C.C.

Members:

THE MAYOR (The Duke of Devonshire).

Alderman BOOTH, M.D., J.P. Councillor LACK.

„ HADFIELD, C.C. „ LANCASTER.

Councillor CLARKE. „ SILCOCK.

„ EYRE. „ SHORT.

„ GLOSSOP. „ WOODHEAD.

Medical Officers of Health:

HERBERT PECK, M.D., C.M. Edin., D.P.H. Camb.,
Barrister-at-Law. Jan 1—Nov. 30.

F. A. SHARPE, M.D., B.S. Lond., D.P.H. Dec, 1—31.

Inspector of Nuisances:

CHARLES E. WOOD, C.S.I.

Assistant Inspectors of Nuisances:

LLEWELLYN B. GODDARD, C.S.I. Jan. 1—Sept. 30

JAMES R. HAWKINS. Oct. 1—Dec. 31.

Veterinary Inspector:

FRANK B. PEARSON, M.R.C.V.S.

**LIST OF ACTS OF PARLIAMENT ADOPTED BY
THE COUNCIL.**

- Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1899.
- Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.
- Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
- Private Street Works Act, 1892.
- Parts 3, 4, 5, and 6, and sections 15 to 25, and 27 to 33 of Part 2, and 94 and 95 of Part 10 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.
- Notification of Births Act, 1907.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1894.

Powers conferred upon the Council by the Act.

- The granting of Pawnbrokers' Certificates.
- The licensing of Game Dealers.
- The alteration of dates of Fairs.
- The duty of protecting public right of way.

Powers conferred by the Local Government Board.

- To appoint Overseers.
- To appoint and revoke the appointment of Assistant Overseer.
- The Powers of a Parish Council as to Charities.

PRIVATE ACTS.

- The Chesterfield Corporation Markets Act, 1873.
- The Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 14) Act, 1892 (Borough Extension).
- Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Act, 1894.
- The Chesterfield Improvement Act, 1901.
- The Chesterfield Corporation Tramways and Improvement Act, 1904.
- The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 6) Act, 1910 (Borough Extension).

Health Office,
Saltergate,
Chesterfield.
March, 1912.

Gentlemen,

In laying before you the Annual Report for 1911, it has been thought well to submit to you the following considerations.

The year has been the first complete year during which the figures for the extended Borough have been available, so that their value for the purpose of comparison with previous years is lessened.

Several changes of Staff have taken place; Dr. Alexander giving up her work in May, in order to take up that of School Inspector in Scotland, Dr. Fox acting as Temporary Assistant from October to December. Mr. Goddard also resigned his post as Assistant Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. J. R. Hawkins being appointed. Towards the end of the year Miss Rollins was appointed as Health Visitor and School Nurse, and Miss Cole as additional clerk, in order to cope with the increase of work consequent upon the re-arrangement of the work of the Medical Officer of Health.

In December, the resignation of Dr. Herbert Peck, who has acted as your Medical Officer for the past eleven years, necessitated a fresh appointment, and Dr. F. A. Sharpe was appointed as Medical Officer of Health and a School Medical Officer.

The year has been remarkable for the exceptionally hot and dry Summer, with the immediate effect of causing a death-rate among infants from epidemic

diarrhoea of large dimensions. It is noteworthy that the town water supply never fell below 25 days' reserve, and this figure, low as it is, combined with the fact that the Gas and Water Board at no time restricted the supply, shows that there is no reason against proceeding as rapidly as possible with the conversion of the privy midden—that constant menace to the health of the Borough. The unfortunate interval between the resignation of Dr. Alexander and the appointment of Dr. Fox, had a great effect on the Infant Mortality, as skilled advice as to infants was withdrawn, just at the time—the Summer months—when it would have been most beneficial.

The work of the year has been much facilitated by the assistance of members of the Committee, Mr. Wood, and the Corporation officials.

HERBERT PECK.
F. A. SHARPE.

SUMMARY
OF ANNUAL
Health Report for 1911.

BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD.

Area—Land and inland water, 2594 acres; inland water 18 acres; total 2612 acres.

Altitude (average)—About 300 feet above ordnance datum.

Population, Census for 1911—37,429.

Estimated Population, June 30th, 1911—37,550.

Inhabited Houses, Census for 1911—7,675. Separate occupiers or families.

Ratable Value—£133,505 15s. od.

Assessable Value—£123,938 11s. od.

General District Rate—3/6 in the £.

Poor Rate—4/5 in the £.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1911, per 1,000 living.

Birth Rate—28·32.

Crude Death Rate—20·41.

Death Rate (Corrected for Public Institutions only)—17·12

Epidemic Diseases Death Rate—3·9.

Infant Mortality, per 1,000 Births—176.

Isolation Hospitals—Penmore Isolation and Small Pox Hospitals.

Water Supply—From Linacre Reservoirs.

Scavenging and Refuse Disposal—

Nuisances Abated during 1911—

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911 and previous Years in the Borough of Chesterfield.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths registered in the District.				Deaths of non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Deaths at all Ages.			
				Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.				Nett.			
		Number.	Rate *	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate *			Number.	Rate *		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1900	26,617	898	33·7	191	212	621	23·3	108	50	0	571	21·4	
1901	27,329	905	33·1	198	217	638	23·3	134	75	1	564	20·5	
1902	27,765	896	32·3	144	161	557	20·0	139	80	1	478	17·2	
1903	28,381	956	33·7	160	167	536	18·9	145	92	1	445	15·7	
1904	28,590	909	31·6	155	171	568	19·6	162	102	0	466	16·3	
1905	28,890	872	30·1	104	119	481	16·6	137	101	4	384	13·3	
1906	29,255	830	28·4	151	182	568	19·4	182	117	3	454	15·5	
1907	29,583	853	28·8	159	186	582	19·7	182	111	3	474	16·0	
1908	30,690	909	29·6	137	151	655	21·3	208	127	3	531	17·3	
1909	31,243	888	28·4	124	140	565	18·1	188	116	8	457	14·6	
1910	31,845	871	27·4	138	158	515	16·2	198	105	10	420	13·2	
Averages for years 1900-1910.	29,108	889	30·5	151	164	571	19·6	162	98	3	476	16·3	
1911	37,550	1,101	29·3	194	176	768	20·4	250	146	20	642	17·1	

*Rates in Columns 4 and 8 are calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population.

NOTE.—By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public Institutions" taken into account for the purpose of these tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given on the back of this Table.

Area of District in acres
(exclusive of area covered by water) ..2594

Total population at all ages 37,550
Number of inhabited houses..... 7,675
Average number of persons per house..4·8

At Census 1911.

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the district :

Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Hospital.

Chesterfield Union Workhouse.

Penmore Isolation Hospital.

Small Pox Hospital, Spital.

II. Institution outside the district receiving sick and infirm persons from the district :

Mickleover Lunatic Asylum.

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1911 and previous years in the Borough of Chesterfield.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1911 in the Borough of Chesterfield.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases Notified.							Total Cases notified in each locality.						
	At Ages—Years.		At all Ages.		Total Cases Removed to Hospital									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	Under Tuberculosis Registrations, 1908		22	...	...	1	5	6	8	2	2	...	...	18
	Under Tuberculosis Registrations, 1911		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Others		21	...	...	9	9	9	5	3	3	11	12	...
Totals			375	9	64	190	39	43	28	11	82	60	118	94
													8	21
													1	109

ISOLATION HOSPITALS—Names and Situations—Pennmore Hospital, CHESTERFIELD, and Small-pox Hospital, NEWBOLD and WHITTINGTON.

Total available beds, 52. Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 4.

Table IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1911 in the Borough of Chesterfield.

CAUSES.	Nett Deaths at the Subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or without the District.										Deaths of "Residents" in or beyond the District.				Total Deaths of "Residents" and "Non-Residents" in public Institutions in District.		
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	North Ward.	South Ward.	Central Ward.	West Ward.	C. & N.D. Hospital.	Workhouse.	Penmore.	TOTAL.
ALL CAUSES.	621	185	52	38	36	22	68	104	116								
Certified	21	9	1	1	1	1	1	6	1								
Uncertified																	
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							...	...
Measles	36	7	11	11	7	...	...	...	...	11	3	5	17	...	2	1	3
Scarlet Fever	4	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	4	4
Whooping Cough	5	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	1	1
Diphtheria & Croup	10	...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	...	...	2	2
Influenza	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	44	...	...	2	6	9	22	5	...	8	7	18	11	2	8	...	10
Tuberculous Meningitis	6	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	3	...	...	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases	10	4	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	3	3	2	2	4	...	6
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	24	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	6	7	4	6	7	3	8	...	11
Bronchitis	45	15	4	...	...	3	11	12	11	14	11	9	3	14	...	...	17
Broncho-Pneumonia	20	8	6	2	...	...	2	1	1	5	6	2	7	2	...	...	2
Pneumonia (all other forms)	18	2	3	...	1	1	4	4	3	3	2	3	10	3	5	...	8
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	86	68	11	3	...	...	1	...	3	21	13	27	25	4	2	...	6
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	5	...	...	...	5
Alcoholism	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	3	2	...	1	...	1	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	10	...	...	...	1	...	2	7	...	3	...	5	2	4	2	...	6
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	1
Congenital Debility & Malformation, including Premature Birth	58	56	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	7	19	12	5	10	...	15
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	23	1	...	2	10	5	3	2	...	4	5	9	5	38	1	...	39
Suicides	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Other Defined Diseases	115	6	4	6	4	5	14	46	30	34	25	23	33	20	40	...	60
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	100	24	4	2	1	1	3	10	55	24	16	27	33	15	28	...	43
	642	194	53	39	37	23	69	110	117	163	118	173	188	110	127	13	250

Notes to Tables IV. and V.

- (a) In Table IV., all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are included with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also included among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in a like manner excluded.
- (b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purpose of these tables.
- (c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), entered in the last column of Table IV.
- (d) The total deaths in the several "Localities," Table IV., equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II.
- (e) Under the heading of "Diarrhoea" are included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhoea, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhoea, Dysentery and Dysenteric diarrhoea, Choleraic diarrhoea, Cholera (other than Asiatic or epidemic), and Cholera Nostras.

Deaths from diarrhoea secondary to some well-defined disease are included under the latter.

Deaths from Enteritis, Muco-Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, and Gastritis (see under the heading Diarrhoeal Diseases in Table V.) in Tables IV. and V. are placed immediately below, but separately from, those enumerated under the heading Diarrhoea as defined by enumeration above.

Notes to Tables IV and V.—*continued.*

- (f) Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal Fever" are included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus: Under "Cancer" are included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirrhous, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous tumour, and Papilloma of bladder, Rodent ulcer. Under "Puerperal Fever" are included deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sapræmia, Pelvic peritonitis, Peri- and Endo- Metritis occurring in the puerperium.
 - (g) Under "Congenital Defects" in Table V. are included Atelectasis, Icterus neonatorum, Navel haemorrhage, Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.
 - (h) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are included deaths from Acute hydrocephalus.
 - (i) Under "Other Tuberculous Diseases" are included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Scrofula.
 - (j) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are classed as "Certified;" all other deaths are regarded as "Uncertified."
-

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III., IV. and V., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

HERBERT PECK,
F. A. SHARPE,

March, 1912.

Medical Officers of Health.

TABLE V.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1911.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

Borough of Chesterfield, Population (Estimated to middle of 1911) 37,550

Nett Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 642

Other Causes.—Table IV. gives the number of deaths from various causes, and 115 as the number of those persons from "Other defined diseases." The 115 are distributed as follows:—

Table VI.
Other Defined Diseases.

DISEASES.	Under 1 year.	I and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and over.	TOTAL.
CIRCULATORY DISEASES.									
Valvular Heart Disease...	2	1	7	15	16	41	
Myocarditis	1	2	...	3	
Pericarditis	1	...	1	
Endocarditis	1	...	1	
Aneurysm	1	...	1	
Angina Pectoris	1	...	1	
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	1	...	14	9	24	
" Embolism	1	...	...	1	
" Softening	3	2	5	
" Thrombosis	1	...	1	
NERVOUS DISEASES.									
Eclampsia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis Non-Tubercular	...	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	8
Tumour of Brain	1	...	...	...	1
Abscess of Brain	1	...	...	...	...	1
Locomotor Ataxy	1	...	...	...	1
Epilepsy	1	1	...	...	2
Paralysis Agitans	1	...	1
Chronic Dementia	1	...	1
GENERAL DISEASES.									
Diabetes	1	4	...	...	5
Rickets	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pemphigus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eczema	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Syphilis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Psoas Abscess	1	...	...	...	1
Peritonitis	1	1	...	2
Intestinal Obstruction	1	...	1
Rheumatoid Arthritis	1	...	1
TOTAL	...	6	4	6	4	5	14	46	30, 115

Table VII.
Diseases Ill-defined or Unknown.

Diseases Ill-defined or Unknown.—In Table IV. are given the number of deaths from all causes, and included among them are 100 who died from diseases “ill-defined or unknown.” This category is inclusive of uncertified deaths. The 100 are attributed as follows:—

		Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 45	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over.	TOTAL.
Atelectasis	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Premature Birth	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Found Dead	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Convulsions	...	14	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	18
Measles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Intestinal Obstruction	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gastritis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebral Embolism	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Uraemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Oedematous Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Abscess of Shoulder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Hæmoptysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Stricture of Oesophagus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Gangrene of Leg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Heart Failure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Old Age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	52	53
 Totals	...	24	4	2	1	1	3	10	55	100
 Certified	...	15	3	1	...	...	2	4	54	79
Uncertified	...	9	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	21

REPORT.

Physical Features and General Character of the District.—The area of the Borough previous to November 9th, 1910, was 1,216 acres, 18 of which are covered by water; that of the Extended Borough is 2,612 acres.

The greater part of the town is built upon a tongue of land projecting in an easterly direction from the high land of Newbold and Dunston into the valley of the Rother, the remainder being situate to the north, east and south of this in the valleys of the Hipper and the Rother, which join here after the Rother has received the Muster brook. The joint stream discharges into the disused Chesterfield and Stockwith Canal, which overflows in time of heavy rain into its former course, which contains little but the effluent from the sewage disposal works at other times.

The geological formation is clay overlying the trias sandstone of the coal measures, but to the north the surface is largely composed of stones lying in alluvial soil, while most of the West Ward stands on alluvial deposits.

The Old Borough was divided for electoral purposes into three wards—the North, chiefly residential and mercantile, containing the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Hospital and the Union Workhouse, and the South and West, which contain the principal factories and works.

The Extended Borough is divided into four wards—the Central comprising the principal portion of the old South Ward, and parts of the old North and West Wards; the North made up of the greater part of the old North

Ward and the added Newbold and Dunston area; the South Ward consisting of the smaller part of the old South Ward and the added Calow and Hasland areas; and the West including the added area of Brampton and Walton and all the old West Ward except its easterly portion.

The town is a busy one and rapidly increasing. It is served by three lines of railway, two of which now belong to one company, and is the centre of an important colliery and agricultural district. Large numbers of people enter the town for shopping and recreative purposes by the electric tramway (which is the property of the Corporation), motor omnibuses, and the very numerous wagonettes which ply between the town and surrounding villages.

The main industries are the coal and iron trades, but there are several large mills, engine works, potteries, breweries and tanneries. The shops are very numerous and better than are usually found in a town of this size.

Housing.—Most of the houses occupied by the artizan class are two stories in height and separate tenements.

The older, or central, portion of the town contains a number of houses which may be described as a single house, having only one entrance and without cross or through ventilation. They contain a living room with a small scullery at the back or at the side, in which the stairs are often fixed, and have a large and small bedroom. The space under the stairs usually does duty as a pantry.

The back-to-back houses in the town were the subject of a special report, which was considered by the Health

Committee, who decided to visit each block. There are five blocks, the houses are three stories in height, and contain a living room and two bedrooms above. The fifth block contains living room, and scullery at the side of living room, on the ground floor, and two bedrooms on the first floor.

The through houses occupied by the better class of artizan vary much in plan, from the simple 4-roomed tenement, having a living room at the front and scullery at the back, with stairs between the two rooms, all under one roof, to the more elaborate plan giving a scullery and another bedroom under another roof at the back.

A good improvement has been effected in the standard of the housing condition by the construction of a new street through the Low Pavement area. It has opened out the lower end of the yards, and demolished a number of houses the type of which are too common in the Borough. All, with the exception of three, were single houses with only one entrance, and the majority being without through ventilation.

The number of vacant houses in the Borough has been more numerous during the year than for many years past, which enabled the tenants displaced to obtain other houses without difficulty. The number of houses vacant in April was as follows:—

Houses in Chesterfield vacant on April 3rd,
arranged according to their rentals.

£25 per annum and rates	2
£24 ,, ,,	1
£22 ,, ,,	2
£21 ,, ,,	1
£20 ,, ,,	1

£18 per annum and rates		1
£15 ,, ,,		1
£12 ,, ,,		2
5s. per week and rates		5
7s. 6d. per week, including rates		3
7s. 0d. ,, ,,		6
6s. 9d. ,, ,,		2
6s. 6d. ,, ,,		4
6s. 0d. ,, ,,		2
5s. 9d. ,, ,,		6
5s. 6d. ,, ,,		6
5s. 3d. ,, ,,		8
5s. 0d. ,, ,,		12
4s. 9d. ,, ,,		9
4s. 6d. ,, ,,		6
4s. 3d. ,, ,,		1
4s. 0d. ,, ,,		2
3s. 9d. ,, ,,		1
2s. 6d. ,, ,,		5
		—
		89
		—
Houses in course of erection, all but two of working-class type		16

The Population.—The preliminary figures revealed by the 1911 Census are given below:—

Ward.		Families or Separate Occupiers.	Population.
North	...	1808	9005
South	...	1752	8502
West	...	2172	10179
Central	...	1943	9743
Total	...	7,675	37,429

Estimated according to the method of the Registrar-General, which is based on the assumption that the popu-

lation increases or decreases in any intercensal period at the same rate as in the previous one, it was 37,550.

The populations of different parts of the town are taken as follows:—North Ward, 9,035; South Ward, 8,527; West Ward, 10,213; Central Ward, 9,775; Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Hospital, 132; Union Workhouse, 523.

The number of new houses certified for occupation during the twelve months ending June 30th, was 21 in the North Ward, 20 in the South Ward, 78 in the West, and 15 in the Central.

Birth Rate.—The 1,119 Births registered as occurring in the Borough, included 18 belonging to other districts, which occurred in the Union Workhouse. Seventeen of these were illegitimate. Fourteen belonging to the Borough occurred in the Workhouse, 9 of which were illegitimate. The corrected number of births was 1,101, which are equal to a **Birth Rate** of **29.32** per 1,000 living, as compared with an average number for the previous ten years of 889, and an average rate of 30.5.

This shows an increase of 1.92 per 1,000 on that of the previous year, which was the lowest hitherto recorded for the Borough. The rate for England and Wales was 24.4, for the 77 great towns 25.6, and for the 136 smaller towns 23.4. It is compared with those for neighbouring districts in Table VI.

The rate was 22.8 in the North Ward, 30.1 in the South, 35.0 in the West, and 29.2 in the Central.

Illegitimacy.—Illegitimacy has an important bearing on the question of infant mortality. The total number of illegitimate births was 82. After correction for those

in the Union Workhouse was 56, equal to a rate of 50.8 per 1,000 births. The Rates for 1910, 1909, and 1908 being 40.1, 42.8 and 44 respectively. That of 1910 being the lowest recorded for the Borough, (as was the rate of 1909 at the time). The rate for the five years ending 1904 was 52.9, and for the five years ending 1909, 53.1. The rates of England and Wales for the same periods were 39.4 and 40.1 respectively.

The rate was 36.4 in the North Ward, 58.3 in the South, 30.7 in the West, and 82.1 in the Central.

Death Rate.—The number of deaths registered as occurring in the Borough was 768, equal to a Crude Death Rate of 20.4 per 1,000 living, as compared with an average rate of 19.6 in the previous ten years, and 17.1 for 1910.

One hundred and ten occurred in the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Hospital, 127 in the Union Workhouse, and 13 in Penmore Hospital. These included 84 belonging to the Chesterfield Rural district, 29 to Newbold and Whittington Urban District, 8 to the Clay Cross Urban District, 10 to the Blackwell Rural District, 8 to Bolsover Urban District, 3 to Clowne Rural District, 1 to the Borough of Sheffield, 1 to Dronfield, 1 to Nottingham, and 1 to Heage Urban District, all of which were accepted by the medical officers of health of the districts to which they belonged and included in their returns.

The deduction of these, and the addition of those of 20 persons belonging to the Borough who died in public institutions outside it gives 642, of which 253 were those of males and 289 those of females, as the number, corrected for public institutions only, to be attributed to the Borough. It is equal to a **Death Rate** of **17.1** per

1,000, which has only been exceeded once, (1908), since 1902.

The rate in England and Wales was 14.6, in the 77 great towns, 155, and in the smaller towns 13.8.

The rate in the North Ward was 18.0, in the South 13.8, in the West 18.4, and in the Central 17.7. The rate is compared with those of neighbouring districts in Table. The causes of death are given in Table IV. The rates from various causes in 1911 and the previous decennium are compared with the decennial rates for England and Wales in Table VIII.

Uncertified Deaths.—These were 21 in number. Nine are accounted for in Table V. One of the remainder was attributed to apoplexy, 2 to bronchitis, 5 to heart failure, 1 to measles, 1 to gastritis, 1 to cerebral embolism, and 1 to broncho pneumonia.

Infant Mortality.—The deaths of infants under one year of age were 194, as compared with the decennial average of 151, and are equal to an **Infant Mortality Rate** of **176** per 1,000 births, only twice exceeded (1906 and 1907) since 1902. The rate in the previous ten years averaged 164. (See Table I., Column 6.) It compares unfavourably with the 130 of England and Wales, the 140 of the 77 great towns, and the 133 of the 136 smaller towns.

The rate in the North Ward was 267, in the South 116, in the West 170, and 171 in the Central.

It was 160 among legitimate, and 261 among illegitimate children.

The infant mortality formed 30 per cent. of the total deaths, as compared with a decennial average of 31.

Table V. appeared for the first time in 1905. In considering it, it should be remembered the number of deaths from premature birth and congenital defects is not affected by the work of the health visitor; that the number of deaths from atrophy and marasmus is not so much affected as that from convulsions, which are principally due to improper feeding, and that the prevalence of diarrhoea diseases is largely influenced by the conservancy system, and also by the weather. The following abstracted from Table V. of the seven available years may be of interest and use.

	Premature Births and Congenital Defects.		Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Atrophy and Marasmus.	Convulsions.
1905	24	19	12
1906	35	36	13
1907	37	22	32
1908	32	33	12
1909	40	24	23
1910	29	28	27
1911	29	68	33
<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Average of 7 years	32.2		32.8	23.8	11.2

OCCUPATIONS OF PARENTS OF INFANTS WHO DIED DURING 1911.

Male.	Female.
Coal Miner	Coal Miner
Platelayer	Labourer
Iron Works Labourer	Domestic Servant ...
Carter	Iron Works Labourer
Plumber	Painter
No Occupation	Colliery Labourer ...
Inn-keeper	No Occupation (F.)
Cotton Factory Hand (Male)	Carter
Foundry Fettler	Iron Moulder
	Builder

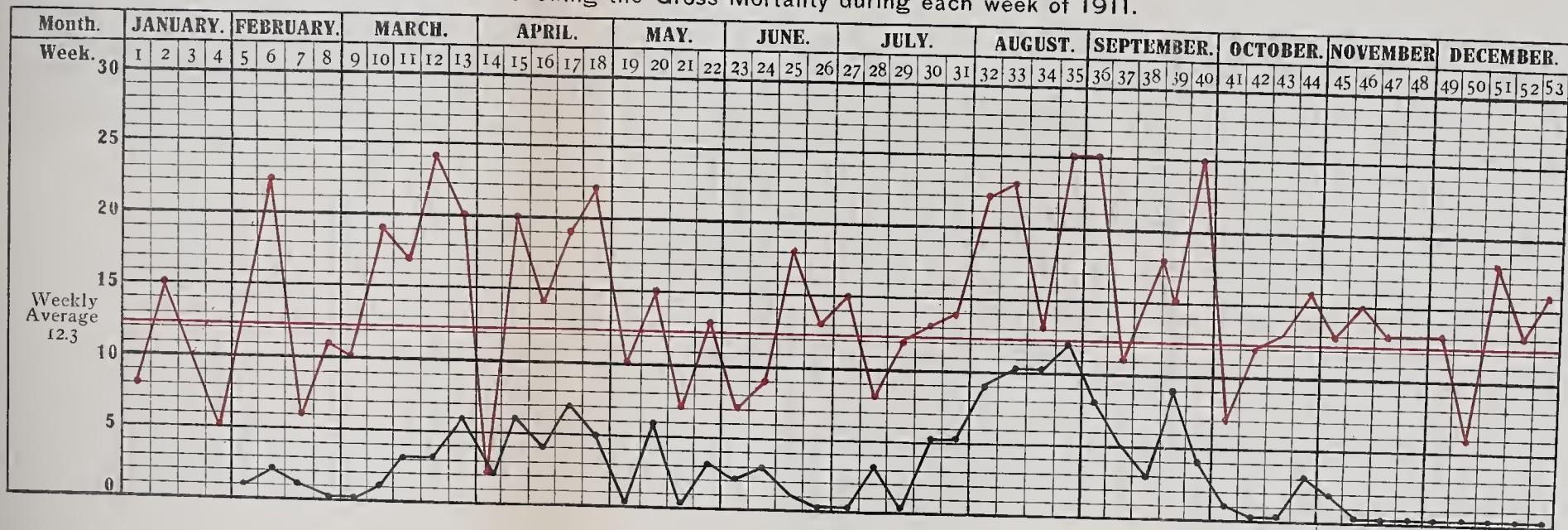
Male.		Female.	
Domestic Servant ...	3	Bricklayer	1
Pottery Hand	2	Gas Works Collector	1
,, (Female)	1	Grocer	1
Colliery Labourer ...	2	Stationer	1
General Labourer ...	2	Railway Porter	1
Blacksmith's Striker	1	Coal Agent	1
Brickyard Labourer	1	Plasterer	1
Brewery Labourer ...	1	Butcher	1
Furniture Remover...	1	Furniture Remover...	1
Tailor's Traveller ...	1	Engineer's Fitter ...	1
Iron Moulder	1	Inn keeper	1
Tram Driver.....	1	,, (Pianist)	1
Sadler	1	Fitter	1
Fish Hawker	1	Master Sadler	1
Bricklayer	1	Dentist's Mechanic	1
Lamplighter	1	General Hawker	1
Pattern Maker	1	Street Organist	1
Inn-keeper's Assis- tant	1	Cotton Factory Hand (M.)	1
Blacksmith	1	Brewery Labourer ...	1
Tram Conductor	1	Railway Shunter ...	1
Chemist Warehouse- man	1	Soldier	1
Soldier	1	Foundry Labourer ...	1
Railway Clerk	1	Boot Maker	1
Boot and Shoe Machinist	1	Iron Turner	1
Grocer	1	Fruiterer's Labourer	1
Charwoman	1	Coach Maker	1
Riveter	1	French Polisher	1
Colliery Foreman ...	1	Unknown	1
Photographer	1		
Unknown	1		
Post Office Clerk ...	1		
Grocer's Assistant ...	1		
Wood Turner	1		
<hr/>			
Total	100	Total	91

Grand Total—194.

The Mortality between 1 and 5 years of age was 92 as compared with 43 in the previous year. Two deaths were caused by phthisis pulmonalis, and 5, equal to 5.4 per cent., by other tubercular diseases. Four of these were ascribed to meningitis and 1 to peritonitis.

BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD.

Chart showing the Gross Mortality during each week of 1911.



Note: The red line indicates the deaths from all causes; the black the deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases. The deaths include all that occurred in the Borough with the addition of those at Penmore Hospital of patients belonging to the Borough.



Table VIII.

**SYNOPTIC TABLE of the foregoing Rates, the Rates of Neighbouring Districts, and the
Rates of England and Wales.**

	Estimated Population	Births.	Annual Rates per 1,000 living.						Infant Mortality per 1000 Births.
			Crude Deaths, corrected for Public Institutions.	Deaths Cor- rected for Age and Sex.	Prin'pal Epi- demic Diseases	Phthisis Deaths.	Other Tuber- cular Diseases	Respira- tory Diseases Deaths.	
1911.									
England and Wales ...	... ...	24·4	14·6	14·6	...	...	...	...	130
77 Great Towns ...	... ...	25·6	15·5	16·4	...	...	...	...	140
136 Smaller Towns ...	... ...	23·4	13·8	14·4	...	...	...	...	133
England and Wales, less 2·3 Towns ...	... ...	23·4	13·9	13·1	...	...	...	...	118
Bolsover Urban District ...	11,225	34·92	14·0	...	2·04	3·5	2·6	1·8	179
Brampton & Walton Urban District ...	2,125	21·1	12·7	...	...	1·8	...	...	133
Chesterfield Rural District ...	72,500	31·9	13·6	...	2·26	5·1	5·1	2·44	137
Clay Cross Urban District ...	8,365	29·9	14·4	17·9	1·2	1·2	1·2	4·3	184
Dronfield Urban District ...	3,943	26·6	14·4	...	1·0	1·0	1·0	3·0	142
Newbold and Whittington Urban District ...	17,284	30·2	18·0	...	4·1	5·2	4·1	4·1	193
City of Sheffield ...	455,793	27·8	16·1	...	3·2	1·2	1·4	2·9	141
BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD ...	37,550	29·32	17·1	...	3·9	1·17	4·2	2·19	176
Borough of Chesterfield, average of years, 1901 to 1910 ...	29,357	30·0	15·9	...	2·3	1·12	6·9	2·64	165

Table IX.

**Vital Statistics of the Borough of Chesterfield for 1911,
compared with those for the ten years ending 1910, and
with those of England and Wales for the same period.**

Rates per 1,000 living.	Chesterfield, 1911.	Chesterfield, 1901 to 1910.	England and Wales, 1901 to 1910.
Estimated Population	37,550	29,357	
Birth Rate	29.32	30.0	*24.4
Death Rate (corrected for public institutions only)	17.1	15.9	14.6
Epidemic Diseases Death Rate ...	3.9	2.30	†
Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 Births)	176	165	130
Small-pox Death Rate ... ...	... .003		
Measles ... ... ...	.96	.36	
Scarlet Fever ... ... ...	.10	.13	
Whooping Cough ... ... ...	.13	.25	
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	.26	.20	
Croup ... ... ...	... .02		
Enteric Fever ... ... ...	.026	.18	
Epidemic Influenza ... ... ...	.078	.12	
Diarrhoea	2.29	1.1	
Puerperal Fever ... ... ...	... .02		
Erysipelas ... ... ...	.052	.02	
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1.17	1.12	
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	.42	.69	
Cancer, Malignant Disease...	.63	.60	
Bronchitis	1.19	1.6	
Pneumonia	1.00	1.04	
Pleurisy ... ... ...	... .01		
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of the Liver	.20	2.2	
Venereal Diseases ... ...	.026	.09	
Premature Birth	1.54	.64	
Diseases & Accidents of Parturition	.052	.07	
Heart Diseases	2.15	1.12	
Accidents ... ... ...	.61	.35	
Suicides ... ... ...	.078	.07	
Acute Rheumatism ... ...	... .06		
Old Age	1.4	1.27	
Uncertified (per cent. of total Deaths)	3.27	5.1	

* CORRECTED FOR AGE AND SEX.

† NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE X.

Showing the Number of Cases of and Deaths from Infectious Diseases during recent years.

Infectious Diseases.—The number of cases of the notifiable diseases reported was 375, or 183 more than in 1910, as compared with the decennial average 228.5. The deaths were 61, inclusive of 44 from pulmonary tuberculosis.

The number of deaths from the non-notifiable of the seven principal epidemic diseases was 231, as compared with the average 157.2. Other tubercular diseases and respiratory diseases are now included.

Smallpox.—No case occurred for the sixth year in succession.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—Houses infected, 66; cases, 77; deaths, 10. The number of cases was above the decennial average, but the deaths were little more than half the average number. The case mortality was at the rate of 13 per cent., as compared with 6.2 per cent. for 1910. This mortality is higher than it should be, and is explained by the unwillingness of parents to send for medical advice until the patient is seriously ill.

The mortality from diphtheria should be very small if antitoxin were given early enough.

The reductions in the mortality and case mortality are principally due to the increased and increasing use of antidiphtheritic serum. The serum is provided free of charge to registered medical practitioners for use within the Borough for both curative and prophylactic purposes. The cost of providing it last year was £18 18s. 9d.

Hospital accommodation is now available at Penmore Hospital for cases requiring operation, or which it is impossible to isolate at home.

Scarlet Fever.—Houses infected, 159; cases, 197; deaths, 4. The number of cases was well above the decennial average, but the mortality was greater. The case mortality was 2.0 per cent., as compared with the average 3.8, showing the disease to have been of a milder type than that of recent years.

Enteric or Typhoid Fever.—Houses infected, 8; cases, 8; death, 1.

The prevalence was slightly more than one-third the decennial average, and the mortality less than one-fifth. The case mortality was 12 per cent., as compared with the average 20.

One of the patients admitted to Penmore Hospital was suffering from pneumonia, and not enteric fever.

One patient was admitted to the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Hospital.

Erysipelas.—Houses infected, 46; cases, 46; deaths, 2. Both deaths were those of adults.

The decennial averages are 35.1 and mortality 2.2 per cent.

Puerperal Fever.—Houses infected, 4; cases, 4; deaths, nil. One occurred in the Central Ward, two in the West, and one in the Union Workhouse.

Particulars of the cases are now reported directly by the medical practitioners to the County Medical Officer and inquired into by the Inspector of Midwives.

Measles and Whooping Cough caused 36 and 5 deaths respectively, as compared with the decennial averages 10.1 and 7.3. Warning handbills giving advice as to isolation were sent to all houses known to be infected.

Tuberculosis.—Phthisis pulmonalis or consumption of the lungs caused 44 deaths or 19 more than in 1910; other tuberculous diseases caused 16, as compared with 15 in the previous year. Tuberculosis thus caused 9.3 per cent., or almost one-tenth of the deaths, as compared with 10 per cent. and one-tenth in the previous year.

Eleven of the deaths were those of children under 5 years of age, as compared with 9 in 1910, 22 in 1909, and 21 in 1908.

The death-rate from phthisis pulmonalis was 1.17 per 1,000, as compared with the decennial averages 1.12 for the Borough and .79 for 1910. The rate from other tuberculous diseases was 0.42, as compared with the averages 0.69 for the Borough and 0.47 for 1910.

The occupations of the 19 males upwards of 15 years who died of consumption of the lungs were:—Railway labourer 1, colliery lamp cleaner 1, engineer's labourer 1, iron foundry labourer 1, iron turner 1, house furnisher 1, innkeeper 1, road contractor 1, hawker 1, stonemason 2, warehouseman 1, labourer (general) 2, grocer's assistant 1, ostler 1, not stated 2, pottery turner 1. Of the 15 females over 15 years of age, daughter of no occupation living at home 4, married women of various classes living at home 10, domestic servant 1.

Twenty-two poor-law cases were notified—4 in the North Ward, 11 in the Central, 3 in the West, and 4 in the South; 18 of the patients were removed to the Workhouse Infirmary. Three patients from other districts were also admitted to that institution.

Twenty-one cases were reported by medical practitioners under the voluntary notification system adopted in December, 1909—4 in the North Ward, 3 in the South,

11 in the Central, and 12 in the West Ward. In November, 1911, Comprehensive Regulations were issued by the Local Government Board making the notification of all cases compulsory. This should have an excellent effect, as hitherto there has always been the difficulty of estimating the amount of phthisis actually present. Moreover, cases will now obtain earlier treatment.

All the infected houses were visited and particulars taken of the cases; instruction to prevent spreading was given verbally and in printed and pictorial form. Sputum flasks and disinfectant fluid were supplied to those in needy circumstances, who formed practically the whole of the cases.

When a case ended fatally or patient removed to another house, the rooms which had been used by him were disinfected with formalin vapour.

The tuberculin treatment of tuberculosis has been much discussed of late and tuberculin dispensaries have been established in more than one town. A scheme is being discussed by the County Authorities in connection with tuberculosis and the Insurance Act, in which the Borough might take part.

Diarrhoea, Enteritis and Gastritis have now separate headings in Tables IV. and V. Deaths of infants under one year of age from these causes are grouped in Table IV. under the first heading.

The deaths ascribed to various forms of diarrhoea and diarrhoeal disorders during the ten years ending 1910 were 391, equal to an average annual death rate, uncorrected for ages, of 1.33 per 1,000 of the population. The corrected death rate of England and Wales from the

same causes in the ten years ending 1909—the last decennium for which figures are available—was 0.61, or considerably less than half.

The number of deaths occurred as follows:

In the five years 1896 to 1900—284 or an average of 56.8.
 In the five years 1901 to 1905—214 or an average of 42.8.
 In the five years 1906 to 1910—177 or an average of 35.4.
 The fall occurred in a rapidly increasing population with a falling birthrate, the number of births being, however, fairly constant.

The number of deaths in 1911 was 86, of which 48 were certified as being from diarrhoea, 19 from epidemic or zymotic diarrhoea, 8 from gastro-enteritis, 5 from enteritis, and 6 from epidemic or zymotic enteritis.

Twenty-seven occurred in the Central Ward, 21 in the North, 13 in the South, and 25 in the West.

The age periods at death were: Under 1 month, 5; 2 to 3 months, 9; 4 to 6 months, 21; 7 to 9 months, 23; 10 to 12 months, 10; 13 months to 2 years, 11; 3 to 5 years, 3; 20 to 45 years, 1; upwards of 65 years, 3.

The method of feeding in one case was not ascertained. Twenty-eight children were said to be entirely breast-fed; 1 was said to have been breast-fed for 15 days; 2 for 3 weeks, 1 for 6 weeks, 5 for 2 months, 7 for 3 months, 1 for 4 months, 8 for 5 months, 7 for 6 months, 4 for 7 months, and 1 for 8 months. Two were hand-fed from birth.

Five of the 68 infants were fed by means of long tube bottles, and 18 by bottles fitted with teats.

Twenty-seven infants were fed on cows' milk, 5 on condensed milk, 5 on patent foods, and 2 on a mixed diet of solid foods.

The occupations of the parents of the deceased infants were as follows:—Blacksmith 2, bricklayer 1, butcher 1, carter 3, coal miner 22, colliery labourer 4, colliery stoker 1, dentist's mechanic 1, domestic servant (female) 2, engineer's fitter 1, hawker 1, inn-keeper 1, inn-keeper's assistant 2, labourer 8, lamplighter 1, painter's journeyman 1, pattern maker 1, public house pianist (female) 1, platelayer 2, plumber 1, pottery hand (female) 2, saddler 2, shop keeper 1; tramcar driver 1, woman of no occupation 3, unknown or not stated 2. It will be noticed that 8 of the above, or 12 per cent., were the children of unmarried women.

Omitting the licensed houses and several of which the rent was not ascertained, the houses where the deaths occurred were rented as follows, rates being included:—At 3s per week, 3; at 3s 6d, 1; at 3s 7d to 4s, 14; at 4s 3d to 4s 6d, 23; at 4s 8d to 5s, 22; at 5s 1d to 5s 6d, 11; at 5s 9d, 1; at 6s 6d, 1; at 6s 9d, 1.

Fifty-nine houses had privy middens, 2 pail closets, 23 water closets, and 2 waste water closets.

Water closeted houses furnished 27 per cent. of the deaths, while they form 35 per cent. of the total houses in the Borough. The sanitary value of water closets in Chesterfield is greatly discounted by the proximity of the deposits of filth in the great majority of cases, for a house with a privy midden is dangerous to others than the occupants of the house to which it belongs.

Four houses are back-to-back houses, and 7 were "single" or one-doored dwellings, only two of which had through ventilation. The others are "through" or two-doored houses. The comparatively large number of back-to-back houses is noteworthy.

Notes.—The social position of the parents and the rents of the houses occupied by them indicate that the mortality was chiefly among the working classes, the term being used to distinguish manual from other labour.

The ignorance of the parents was the principal factor in the causation of the mortality. This was met to some extent by the work of Dr. Alexander in the early part of the year, and the distribution by the registrar at the time of registration of the births, of leaflets giving instructions in simple language as to the feeding and care of infants. The assistance of a health visitor would have been invaluable during the summer months.

Another factor, and perhaps the principal one, is the pollution of food by flies. The danger of this pollution increases with the nearness of deposits of filth. These obnoxious pests breed to untellable numbers in the abounding privy middens, and carry the germs of pathogenic diseases to the neighbouring houses.

The extension of the water carriage system, which has done so much in recent years to lower the mortality from diarrhoea, will lower it still further in about the same proportion and the same rate as it takes place.

An Outbreak of Food Poisoning occurred in June, and was inquired into by Dr. Peck. It affected at least 168 persons living in the town and surrounding country and caused one death. A bacteriological investigation was made by Dr. W. L. Thomson, Assistant County Medical Officer of Health. The two inquiries proved beyond question that the outbreak was due to the introduction of the *Bacillus Suipestifer* into pork pies manufactured and sold at a large establishment in the town. A special report was made by Drs. Peck and Thomson.

Preventive Measures.—When a case of infectious disease is reported, the infected house is visited as soon as possible by a sanitary inspector, and its causation inquired into. Instructions are given verbally, and also in printed form, as to the best means of preventing the spread of the disease. Disinfectants are supplied gratuitously. Smallpox patients are removed to the Smallpox Hospital. Scarlet fever and enteric patients and, recently, diphtheria patients are removed to Penmore Hospital when the parents or guardians permit, except in the comparatively few cases where effective isolation can be obtained at home. It is seldom that objection is taken to removal. Antidiphtheritic serum is supplied, as stated previously, for prophylactic purposes. After removal of the patient or the termination of the case, the sickroom is disinfected with formaldehyde and the bedding and other infected articles disinfected by the high pressure steam disinfecter at Penmore Hospital.

The following table shows the number and types of sanitary conveniences in each Ward:—

Ward.		Water Closets.	Slop Closets.	Privy Middens.	Number of Conversions.
North	...	641	13	841	46
Sout'n	...	375	...	1413	6
West	...	524	50	1118	12
Central	...	742	32	723	47
		—	—	—	—
		2,282	95	4,095	111

One hundred and eleven privy-middens were converted to water-closets during the year in addition to those installed in new houses.

Bacteriological Examinations.—These are made at the County Council laboratory at Derby, to which 41 specimens were sent for examination as compared with 66 in 1910.

Thirty-four from diphtheria patients gave 14 positive and 20 negative results; 7 from enteric fever patients, 4 positive and 3 negative. No specimens of sputum were examined during the year.

Included in the above number were 29 specimens from Penmore Hospital, of which 16 specimens from doubtful diphtheria patients gave negative results and 7 positive; 6 specimens from 6 enteric fever patients gave 4 positive and 2 negative results.

Hospital Accommodation.—Penmore Isolation and the Smallpox Hospital are the property of the Chesterfield Joint Hospital Committee, which consists of representatives of the Brampton and Walton, Newbold and Whittington Urban District Councils, and the Corporation of Chesterfield.

Penmore Hospital provides accommodation for 16 scarlet fever patients in four wards, two of which are single bed wards for paying patients or serious cases; for ten enteric fever patients in two wards; while the isolation block has four beds in three wards for patients who have to be kept under observation. The floor-space, wall-space and air-space are sufficient to allow of these numbers being increased to a total of 35 if necessary. The scarlet fever block has a large "sun room" for the use of convalescent patients in inclement weather.

There are also an administrative block, steam laundry, disinfecting block with a Washington-Lyon's steam disinfector, discharge rooms, ambulance and bedding van sheds, stable and mortuary. The hospital and grounds occupy about three acres of land, and there are nine acres in reserve for possible extensions.

Infected articles are removed, disinfected and returned free of charge on application being received from the sanitary officials of the constituent authorities.

Newbold Hospital (two miles from the town) provides accommodation for 22 patients in two wards, one of which is fitted with red glass windows. It has a small administration block, providing accommodation for the caretakers and one nurse, and a wash-house and mortuary. It has a water supply from the mains of the Chesterfield Gas and Water Board, and a small sewage disposal works on the bacterial purification system. Disinfection of infected articles is done at Penmore Hospital.

The Newbold Hospital has recently been pulled down, and at the time of writing is in process of being erected on the Spital Smallpox Hospital site.

The charge to constituent authorities for the maintenance of patients in the hospitals is 1s. 6d. per diem, and 2s. for those from other districts and the Union Workhouse.

Patients from the North Derbyshire Hospital District are admitted under an agreement between the Committees under which patients from the district of either can be admitted to the hospitals of the other. This arrangement can be suspended temporarily by either Committee if there is reason to expect a serious outbreak in its district.

The Work at Penmore Hospital in 1911.—There were in the Hospital at the beginning of the year: 1 case of rotheln, belonging to the Union Industrial Schools, 10 scarlet fever patients, belonging to the Borough of Chesterfield; and 1 enteric fever patient, belonging to the North Derbyshire Hospital District.

There were admitted from the Union Industrial Schools: 1 case of diphtheria. From the Brampton and Walton Urban District: 1 case of enteric fever. From the Borough of Chesterfield; 98 cases of scarlet fever, 1 case as scarlet fever which was not scarlet fever, 6 cases of diphtheria (1 case of broncho-pneumonia admitted as diphtheria), and 2 cases of enteric fever. From the Newbold and Whittington Urban District; 9 cases of scarlet fever, 11 cases of enteric fever (1 case of broncho-pneumonia, admitted as enteric fever). From the North Derbyshire Hospital District: 30 cases of scarlet fever, and 2 cases of enteric fever. Total—137 cases of scarlet fever (1 case admitted as scarlet fever which was not scarlet fever), 16 cases of enteric fever (1 case of broncho-pneumonia admitted as enteric fever), and 8 cases of diphtheria. Grand total—163. Grand total, 1910—152.

There were discharged, having recovered, 113 scarlet fever patients, and 13 enteric fever patients, 1 rotheln patient, and 6 diphtheria patients, also three patients who had not the diseases for which they were admitted. Five scarlet fever patients were transferred to Morton Hospital. Four scarlet fever, 2 diphtheria, and 3 enteric fever patients died.

There remained in the Hospital at the end of the year, 21 cases of scarlet fever belonging to the Borough of Chesterfield, 1 enteric fever patient belonging to the Borough of Chesterfield, and 3 scarlet fever patients belonging to the Newbold and Whittington Urban District.

Summary.—Patients in the Hospital at the beginning of the year, 12; admitted 163, discharged 136, transferred to other Hospitals 5, died 9; in the Hospital at the end of the year, 25. The patients admitted during the

year, and those who were in the Hospital at its commencement belonging to the Newbold and Whittington Urban District, to the Union Industrial Schools, 2; to the Brampton and Walton Urban District, 1; the Borough of Chesterfield, 118; the Newbold and Whittington Urban District, 21; and the North Derbyshire Hospital District, 33. Total—175. Total, 1910—179.

Notification of Births Act.—The work in connection with the administration of this most important measure was proceeded with until May, when Dr. Alexander resigned in order to take up the duties of School Medical Inspector in Scotland. Under the circumstances no concerted measures for the protection of infant life could be undertaken from this date until the end of the year. The exceptionally dry and hot weather caused a large mortality from epidemic diarrhoea, much of which could have been prevented had it been possible to supervise the infants as in previous years.

Apart from the loss of life from diarrhoea, there is no doubt that the educational loss caused by the long interval between Dr. Alexander's resignation and the appointment of Miss Rollin will be felt for some time.

The figures of the work done are only available up to May, 1911, and are appended.

The number of births notified during 1911 were 1,110; 45 of these were stillbirths.

By Midwives ...	...	...	634
Doctors	390
Parents	76
Uncertified Women	10
Hospitals and Institutions	Nil
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Total	1110

The following is a list of occupations of the fathers of the children born in 1910:—

Miners	...	...	...	267
Artizans	...	...	...	205
Labourers	...	...	...	130
Tradesmen (including Shop Assistants)	...	...	...	62
Publicans	...	...	...	13
Farmers	...	...	...	2
Professional (including Clerks)	...			40
Drivers and Carters, etc.	...			36
Agents and Travellers	...			19
Hawkers and Rag Sorters, etc.	...			10
Army, Policemen, and Postmen	...			9
Other Occupations	...			6
Occupations not given	...			311

From January 1st to May 22nd, 1911, there were 429 notified births. Dr. Alexander paid 352 first and 42 repeat visits, making a total of 394. Eighteen of these children were hand-fed and four were partly hand-fed.

Medical Inspection of School Children.—The Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Herbert Peck) acted as Chief School Medical Officer, and Dr. Alexander as Assistant until May, 1911. Dr. Fox acted as Locum Tenens for the Assistant from October to November.

On the resignation of Dr. Peck, Dr. Sharpe was appointed as Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer. The work done during the year is reported on elsewhere.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied by the Chesterfield Gas and Water Board, whose area of supply includes

also the urban districts of Newbold and Dunston and Whittington and part of the Chesterfield Rural District.

The greatest part is collected on a gathering ground above the Linacre reservoir of 1,386 acres, but there are other works as given below, while a small supply can be obtained in time of need from the mains of the Chesterfield Rural District Council.

The water contains too much vegetable matter to be considered a first-class supply, but is now filtered. It was found in January that the high level supply has plumbo-solvent action, which is remarkable, for many tests for lead in the water from house service pipes in previous years gave absolutely negative results. The low level supply has not this action. These facts have been communicated to the Gas and Water Board. The plumbo-solvency continues to the present time.

The following information was supplied by the Board :—

The waterworks consists of three reservoirs and filters at Linacre, and those at Holymoorside, Walton, Wadshelf, Cutthorpe and Old Mill.

The storage capacity of the three reservoirs is :—
Upper Linacre, 126,300,000 gallons; Middle Linacre, 90,000,000; Lower Linacre, 31,000,000. — Total, 247,300,000 gallons (or 240 days' supply).

Some other and the financial figures are given in the Minutes of the Corporation for November, 1909.

Sewage Disposal.—The average dry weather flow is 742,440 gallons per diem, as compared with nearly a million and a quarter before the leaks in the sewers were sought for and repaired.

The maximum flow in any one day during the year was 3,326,400.

The sewage on reaching the works passes through a silt chamber, duplicated, where the diminished rate of flow permits of the deposition of the heavier solid matter in suspension. It then goes through a screen which removes the large floating and suspended matters and enters the septic tanks. These are open, three in number, and have each a capacity of 223,200 gallons. Two are in use at once, while the third is being cleaned. The solid organic constituents of the sewage are liquified in these, from which the sewage flows to the pumping station, where it is raised by a pump to a height sufficient to allow of its flowing by gravitation to the filters. These are 18 in number and have a cubical capacity of 40,422 yards, capable, at the rate of 84 gallons per cubic yard, of purifying 3,395,448 gallons of sewage.

The steam power for pumping the sewage is generated by the refuse destructor, the clinker from which supplies the filtering material. The destructor is shut down at the week-end, when the sewage is raised by electric power. The sludge from the tanks is mixed with lime and pressed in squeegees, and sold to farmers.

Septic tanks and percolating filters are provided for at Hasland, near the Penmore Hospital, and at Calow Lane, for the district of Mansfield Road, Hasland Green and Calow Lane. These works appear to be satisfactory. The question of constructing an intercepting sewer down the Spital Brook Valley to replace these works has been under consideration.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

Refuse Disposal.—The removal of the house refuse appears to be carried out in a satisfactory manner by the Health Committee, the refuse from the privy-middens being removed in the night or before 8 a.m., while the contents of bins are removed during the day. During the hot and dry weather, the refuse from the privy-middens was carried out in skeps and deposited direct into the carts. This prevents to a great extent the soiling of the street surface, and also reduced the amount of water used in swilling after the completion of the work. The amount of refuse removed amounted to 16,749 loads; of this, 13,025 or 78 per cent. was disposed of at the destructor; the remainder, with the exception of 50 loads, which was carted to a farmer in Brampton, was deposited on tips. 697 loads were tipped in the Queen's Park annexe. The whole of this refuse was of a character not to cause any nuisance, being collected from bins. 2,977 loads were tipped in the South Ward; composed chiefly of midden refuse, which is a danger to the health of the neighbourhood. In one case the tip appears to receive a quantity of builders' and other refuse, which to a limited extent has a tendency to reduce the stench emitted from a tip, but the danger from the spread of disease from the colony of rats which exist on that tip would be alarming should such an opportunity occur. The tip off Derby Road is only half a mile from Storforth Lane tip; for this reason alone it is unnecessary, but when it is considered that children spend six hours per day, within a school not 100 yards from this tip, further comment is needless.

The total cost of the cleansing amounted to £2,063 3s. 4d., which works out at 2s. 5½d. per load, 5s. 4d. per tenant, and £55 per 1,000 inhabitants.

House to House Inspection.—This work has been carried on for some years but has not been tabulated in this form. During the year 1219 houses have been inspected, the majority of the houses being in the worst districts in the town. The Census Office gives the number of separate occupants in 1911 being 7675. As many of these tenements are business premises, fully one-sixth of the houses have been visited this year. All the back-to-back houses in the town, 62 in number, occupied by 238 persons, or on an average of 3.8 per house.

These houses have 2 bedrooms, have water laid on the sinks, and cellars used in some cases for the storage of fuel and in others as a pantry.

In one block containing 14 houses, the owners have promised to increase the air space by removing other buildings and carry out other sanitary work which will make a great improvement to this property.

The single houses without through ventilation number 119. They consist chiefly of small houses having windows only at the front and occupied by old couples or small families.

The occupants numbered 416, or an average of 3.5 per house. The single houses having through ventilation. This class has only one door but has windows both front and back, so that the circulation of air through the house can be obtained when required. 130 of these were inspected, the inmates numbered 454, an average of 3.5 per house. The through, or houses having 2 entrances, numbered 904 and are occupied by 3636 persons, or an average of 4 per house.

The 316 defects found in the house to house inspection were dealt with in various ways. Representation

was made to the Council that 2 houses in Holywell Street, 2 in Shakespeare Yard were in a state unfit for habitation, also that 6 houses in Spa Lane were in a bad state of repair. The houses in Holywell Street and Shakespeare Yard were closed and proceedings commenced for considering the question of demolition. The necessary repairs towards placing the houses in Spa Lane in a habitable condition were in progress at the end of the year.

2 houses at Hady were closed voluntarily. Repairs to 11 houses in Shakespeare Yard were carried out, included provision of ventilation to pantries, drainage to sinks, and water laid on to the sinks of seven houses. Repairs were effected to houses in Schofield Yard, Short's Square, Chatsworth Road, Prospect Street, damp proof courses being inserted and walls repainted. In these and other cases, it was found unnecessary to do more than make a formal report to Committee. A personal interview or a complaint to the owner, drawing his attention to the result of the inspection and the defects found, has generally been sufficient to get the necessary repairs effected.

The 41 houses forming the Railway Terrace, off Storforth Lane, Hasland, also 20 houses in St. Thomas Street, 3 in Boythorpe Lane, and 2 in Derby Road, all of which were drained into cesspools, have been connected to the sewers.

The domestic water supply to the above houses, except 7 houses in Hady Lane, is from the mains of the Gas and Water Board. The houses in Hady Lane obtain their supply from wells near the houses. Each well was cleaned out and appeared to give a supply equal to the requirements.

Table XI.

CENTRAL WARD.

Total number of houses inspec'd	STREET.	Back to Back.	Number of through houses.	Number of single houses having through vent.	Number of single not houses having through vent.	Number of Defects Found.	Number of houses having W.C.'s.	Number of houses having privies.
47	Beetwell Street ...	...	37	8	2	5	2	45
39	Eyre Street ...	...	39	...	...	...	9	30
5	Elder Yard ...	...	1	4	...	...	...	5
3	Dixon's Road ...	...	1	2	...	5	...	3
11	Lower Hipper St. ...	...	11	...	...	...	...	11
25	Hollis Lane ...	...	19	6	...	...	15	10
8	Lordsmill Street ...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8
4	Short's Yard ...	...	...	...	4	7	4	...
43	Low Pavement ...	...	2	36	5	6	20	23
18	Wheatbridge Rd. ...	...	6	12	...	6	...	18
31	West Bars ...	...	24	4	3	18	...	31
9	St. Mary's Gate ...	...	...	1	8	6	...	9
15	St. Mary's Place ...	14	1	...	...	2	...	15
6	Roberts' Yard ...	...	1	3	2	5	...	6
35	Station Road ...	16	13	4	2	...	24	11
28	Spa Lane ...	...	18	4	6	15	1	27
6	South Place ...	...	5	1	..	10	6	...
30	Saltergate ...	...	16	...	14	...	10	20
12	Schofield's Yard ...	...	5	5	2	9	12	...
23	Mill Street ...	4	19	...	...	...	17	6
10	Boythorpe Lane ...	...	10	...	...	5	...	10
408			34	236	90	48	99	120
								288

SOUTH WARD.

Total number of houses inspec'd	STREET.	Back to Back.	Number of through houses.	Number of single houses having through vent.	Number of single not houses having through vent.	Number of Defects Found.	Number of houses having W.C.'s.	Number of houses having Privies.
30	Alma Street ...	1	18	...	11	14	...	30
2	Ashfield Road ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
10	Bacon's Lane ...	...	10	...	...	9	...	10
2	Boythorpe Lane ...	...	2	...	...	3	...	2
12	Bridge Street ...	...	12	...	...	...	...	12
15	Chapel Street ...	...	8	1	6	3	...	15
81	Derby Road ...	...	63	9	9	20	18	63
27	Handby Street ...	...	27	...	...	4	...	27
13	Hady Lane ...	...	3	8	2	4	...	13
68	Hoole Street ...	...	65	3	...	28	...	68
35	Meakin Street ...	...	35	...	..	19	...	35
14	Storforth Lane ...	...	10	4	...	4	...	14
42	Warwick Street ...	...	42	...	...	6	...	42
351		1	297	25	28	114	18	333

Table XII.**NORTH WARD.**

Total number of houses inspec'd	STREET.	Back to Back.	Number of through houses.	Number of single houses having through vent.	Number of single houses not having through vent.	Number of Defects Found.	Number of houses having W.C.'s.	Number of houses having Privies.
33	Albert Street ...	19	14	...	...	8	19	14
36	Brunswick Street ...	...	34	...	2	1	...	36
11	Canal Wharf ...	...	9	1	1	...	...	11
14	Durrant Road ...	6	8	...	...	...	6	8
6	Highfield Road ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
6	Higher Albert St. ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
2	Holywell Street ...	...	2	...	...	4	...	2
19	Shakespeare Yard ...	...	...	1	18	14	19	...
24	Newbold Road ...	...	21	2	1	10	...	24
52	Prospect Street ...	...	52	...	...	8	1	51
6	Queen Street ...	...	3	...	3	...	...	6
2	Spencer Street ...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
9	St. Helens Street ...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
16	Stonegravels ...	...	16	...	...	...	1	15
36	Sheffield Road ...	...	36	...	...	...	2	34
1	Victoria Street ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
273		25	219	4	25	45	50	223

WEST WARD.

Total number of houses inspec'd	STREET.	Back to Back.	Number of through houses.	Number of single houses having through vent	Number of single houses not having through vent.	Number of Defects Found.	Number of houses having W.C.'s.	Number of houses having Privies.
2	Ashgate Road ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2
10	Bank Street ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10
74	Chatsworth Road ...	...	52	7	15	19	6	68
12	Chester Street ...	...	12	...	...	...	6	6
52	Factory Street ...	...	52	...	...	24	...	52
3	Old Hall Road ...	...	2	...	1	3	...	3
10	Old Road ...	2	6	2	...	...	...	10
6	Shepley Street ...	...	4	...	2	5	3	3
18	Victoria Street ...	...	18	...	...	5	...	18
187		2	156	11	18	58	15	172

Table XIII.
**NUMBER AND TYPE OF CLOSET ACCOMMODATION
IN THE BOROUGH.**

The following table shows the number and types of sanitary conveniences in each Ward:—

Ward.	Privies.	Middens	Dry Ashpits.	Portable Dustbins	Closet Pails.	Water Closets.	Waste Water Closets.	Number of Separate Occup'r's
NORTH ...	840	504	175	411	1	610	44	1808
SOUTH ...	1404	726	151	111	9	375	8	1752
WEST ...	1080	601	66	540	38	430	138	2172
CENTRAL ...	714	408	200	447	9	742	32	1943
Total ...	4038	2239	592	1509	57	2157	222	7675

Table XIV.
Summary of Work done by the Inspector of Nuisances
during the Year 1911.

Nature of Cases dealt with.	Ward.				Total.
	North	South.	West.	C'tral.	
Visits to houses infected with Phthisis	32	12	41	46	131
Ditto other Zymotic disease ...	251	151	263	216	881
Inspection of dwelling-houses ...	273	351	187	408	1219
" of premises used for offensive trades	38	5	...	63	106
" workshops ...	44	8	18	53	123
" slaughter-houses ...	39	9	56	197	301
" cowsheds and dairies	62	51	98	26	237
" bakehouses ...	45	...	38	99	182
" common lodging-houses	35	...	14	103	152
Re-inspection of work in progress to abate nuisances ...	463	393	557	316	1729
Total number of Inspections ...	1282	980	1272	1527	5061
Houses disinfected after Phthisis and Measles	22	11	27	19	79
Houses disinfected after Zymotic disease	60	41	62	69	232
Number of public complaints investigated	52	40	39	71	202
Number of notices issued for abatement } formal	134	92	128	159	513
} informal	53	42	50	71	216
} of nuisances	248	197	223	247	915
Houses repaired	23	25	20	13	81
Houses cleansed and lime-washed	12	7	11	22	52
Houses overcrowded	14	16	3	9	42
Sink waste-pipes defective ..	5	25	9	11	50
Defective and obstructed drains ...	62	31	55	47	195
" traps and drain inlets ...	27	15	31	18	91
Insanitary privies and middens ...	25	61	20	38	144
Insufficient closet accommodation	1	3	...	3	7
Insanitary privies converted into water closets	46	6	12	47	111
Water closets defective	36	18	18	45	117
Yard surface in bad repair ...	36	27	20	12	95
Eaves and downspouts defective ...	21	27	21	21	90
Urinals repaired and altered ...	1	1	...	1	3
Animals improperly kept ...	2	3	...	1	6
Offensive accumulations ...	4	8	7	11	30
Defective dustbins	10	3	8	5	26
Smoke nuisances ... ...	...	...	...	1	1
Total number of nuisances ...	302	251	215	292	1050
" " " abated	302	251	215	271	1039

Slaughter Houses.—There are 30 registered for the slaughter of cattle, sheep and pigs, 7 of which are the property of the Corporation. They have been regularly inspected and found satisfactory, except in one where the premises are to be rebuilt at an early date.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.—There are 26 cowsheds in the Borough, housing 167 cows. The sheds have been frequently inspected by the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector. All the cows have been examined by the Veterinary Inspector, who reported that all the animals appeared to be in a healthy condition and showed a marked improvement since his last visit. One cowshed was condemned as unfit for use and repairs have been made to several others. 9 milkshops have been regularly inspected and no complaint made except as to neglect of keeping the milk bowl covered, a most important detail which is frequently overlooked by the shopkeepers.

Preparation of Food.—During the year all premises used for the preparation of food were inspected. In 9 cases slaughter houses, occupied by small traders, are used occasionally for the chopping up and the boiling of food. Although many of these premises are regularly cleansed, there is an element of danger in this practice, which should not exist. Food should not be made up in forms where offensive matter is handled.

22 bakehouses are all used jointly for bread baking and confectionery and are in a satisfactory condition. All are on ground level. Reminders had to be used for lime-washing and in 4 cases the floors were repaired.

9 premises were found where ice cream was made. The occupiers of some of the premises used for this work

appear to think any building is suitable for them. One was prohibited from making any more, another was found with a drain inlet within the building which had previously been used as a stable, and in others sculleries of dirty houses had been used. The remainder have rooms connected to sweet shops where objection could not be made.

The food exposed for sale in the market was regularly inspected and found to be of good quality.

There were surrendered 15 cases of rabbits, 98 lbs. of frozen beef, 7 cwt. of fish, 25 stones of fruit, and 10 bags of mussels.

One hundred and five samples of food were purchased, and sent to the Borough Analyst, Mr. C. G. Scott Smith, who reported that six of the samples of milk did not comply with the standard of the Board of Agriculture. Of these, two contained a preservative in the form of boric acid, the vendors being cautioned, while the remaining four were prosecuted.

NATURE OF FOOD.	Number of Sampl's obtain'd	Number G'nuine	Not G'nuine	Prose- cutions.	Convic- tions.	Cautn's
Milk ...	63	57	6	4	4	2
Butter...	20	20	...	...	...	...
Lard ...	7	7	...	...	...	...
Margarine ...	4	4	...	...	...	...
Baking Powder	3	3	...	...	...	...
Pepper	2	2	...	...	...	...
Cheese	2	2	...	...	...	...
Cocoa	1	1	...	...	...	...
Bread ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ground Rice	2	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...	105	99	6	4	4	2

PROSECUTIONS, 1911.

Date.	Number of Sample	CHARGES.	Result	Penalty	Costs.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
23rd Feb.	11	Selling Milk 10 per cent. deficient in fat.	Convicted	0 7 6	1 3 0
29th June	85	Selling Milk containing 9½ per cent. of added water.	do.	3 0 0	1 19 6
16th Oct.	118	Selling Milk containing 33 per cent. of added water	do.	1 0 0	1 6 0
29th Feb.	147	Selling Milk containing 17 parts of added water.	do.	0 10 0	1 11 6
		Total	...	£4 17 6	£6 0 0

Thirteen informal or test samples of butter, margarine, and lard were purchased, all of which proved genuine.

The samples of margarine complied with the requirements of the Margarine Act.

	Number of samples taken.	Number Genuine.	Number adulterated.	Per centage adulterated.	Cautioned.	Prosecutions.	Total Amount of fines and costs imposed.
							£ s. d.
1900	40	39	1	2·5	...	1	1 14 0
1901	51	47	4	7·8	...	4	9 5 0
1902	72	69	3	4·1	1	2	1 8 0
1903	60	57	3	5·0	...	3	7 1 0
1904	60	58	2	3·3	1	1	1 9 0
1905	80	79	1	1·2	...	1	1 1 6
1906	79	74	5	6·3	3	2	2 6 0
1907	80	76	4	5·0	3	1	dismis'd
1908	83	80	3	3·6	2	1	2 3 0
1909	85	82	3	3·5	...	3	1 18 6
1910	83	77	6	7·2	1	4	7 17 6
1911	105	101	4	3·7	...	4	10 17 5

Common Lodging-Houses.—There are 13 on the register. They were frequently inspected by the police and sanitary officers and found in a satisfactory condition.

TABLE XV.

Number of Bathers and Income at Baths from January to December, 1911.

Month	2d.	3d.	4d.	6d.	Bathers 1911.	Income 1911.	Bathers 1910	Income 1910.
January ...	81	247	317	58	703	10 9 11	596	9 2 11
February ...	100	266	397	66	829	12 8 6	796	12 3 3
March ...	114	336	491	84	1025	15 8 8	1019	15 14 0
April ...	94	340	499	96	1029	15 15 0	1177	17 16 10
May ...	193	637	871	208	1909	29 5 9	1253	18 18 11
June ...	120	382	559	131	1192	18 7 1	1595	24 11 0
July ...	198	601	776	188	1763	26 15 11	1351	20 9 4
August ...	184	621	826	166	1797	27 4 3	1679	25 4 3
September...	97	393	464	98	1052	15 18 4	1078	16 0 3
October ...	90	350	434	92	966	14 13 2	1019	15 0 2
November ...	60	231	328	57	676	10 5 7	870	12 15 8
December ...	79	246	335	54	714	10 13 4	841	12 13 0
Totals ...	1410	4650	6297	1298			13655	£207 5 6
								£200 9 7

Table showing the Number of Bathers using the Baths on each day of the week.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
1947	902	749	1188	1233	2082	5554	13655

TABLE XVI.

**Statement of Income for the Year ending the
31st day of December, 1911, at the Lavatories,
New Square.**

Month.	Male W.C.'s.	Female W.C.'s.	Male Lavatory.	Total 1911.	Total 1910.
January ...	£ 5 19 3	£ 4 13 1	£ 0 4 6	£ 10 16 10	£ 10 7 7
February ...	4 14 8	3 14 10	0 3 8	8 13 2	8 3 11
March ...	4 9 3	4 1 1	0 4 4	8 14 8	14 5 2
April ...	7 3 9	4 9 1	0 6 4	11 19 2	9 13 10
May ...	6 19 9	4 12 4	0 7 1	11 19 2	10 11 6
June ...	5 5 0	3 4 0	0 8 6	8 17 6	10 5 2
July ...	6 10 8	3 9 0	0 9 9	10 9 5	8 11 3
August ...	5 16 2	2 14 11	0 13 4	9 4 5	11 7 7
September ...	6 10 5	3 13 7	0 9 2	10 13 2	9 11 2
October ...	6 2 2	5 0 3	0 11 7	11 14 0	9 17 10
November ...	5 4 2	4 3 9	0 5 9	9 13 8	8 4 2
December ..	6 7 11	4 7 10	0 6 6	11 2 3	11 9 10
Totals ...	£71 3 2	£48 3 9	£4 10 6	£123 17 5	£122 9 0

TABLE XVII.—METEOROLOGICAL RECORD, 1911.

Rain Gauges, 5 inches in diameter at Gas Works and 8 inches at Linacre Reservoir, 1 foot above ground; 279 feet above sea level at Gas Works and 500 feet at Linacre Reservoir. Temperature taken in the shade and 4 feet from the ground.

MONTH.	Temperature of Air during Month.			Rainfall.						
	Highest	Lowest	Mean of		Number of Days on which Rain Fell.			Amount Collected in Inches.		
			All highest.	All Lowest.	Chesterf'd Gas Works	Linacre Reservoir	Sewage Works	Chesterf'd Gas Works	Linacre Reservoir	Sewage Works
January ...	52	19	43·5	32·35	37·9	6	10	8	1·06	1·20
February ...	61	15	45·9	34·5	40·2	13	16	13	1·22	1·69
March ...	61	30	46·8	34·5	40·6	16	19	14	·87	1·17
April ...	62	27	53·1	38·4	40·7	13	15	13	·92	1·36
May ...	78	33	65·2	45·7	55·4	6	6	6	1·49	1·22
June ...	82	31	68·8	46·7	57·7	7	10	8	1·66	2·27
July ...	90	40	76·7	50·7	63·7	0	3	1	... ·05	·03
August ...	94	41	76·3	53·4	64·8	7	12	8	·98	1·39
September ...	89	32	74·9	45·6	60·2	8	10	8	1·31	1·83
October ...	60	32	55·1	40·0	47·5	14	17	16	1·84	2·34
November ...	58	29	47·8	35·9	41·8	15	21	18	2·45	3·05
December ...	55	29	47·8	36·2	84·0	22	23	23	5·61	6·60
Entire Year ..	94 (a)	15 (b)	58·4	41·1	52·8	127	162	136	19·41 (c)	24·17 (d)
										21·38 (c)

(a) August 10th. (b) 1st February. (c) Greatest amount on one day, ·82 inches on June 24th.

(d) Greatest amount on one day, ·99 inches on June 24th, ·83 inches on December 14th.

(e) Greatest amount on one day, ·90 inches on June 24th.

Table XVIII.

Summary of Sanitary Work of Recent Years.

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	Total.
Houses closed by Magistrate's Order ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8
Houses closed after formal notice ...	24	9	...	...	...	2	5	11	5	...	4	60
Houses closed after informal notice ...	1	3	...	...	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	15
Houses demolished or disused ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	11	29	45
Houses made fit for habitation ...	...	...	...	4	12	42	13	16	10	35	33	9
Houses repaired ...	45	29	65	45	35	29	26	80	22	156	143	675
Yards Repaired ...	108	38	106	66	81	34	82	88	108	90	95	896
Overcrowding notices served ...	31	49	29	16	24	25	21	27	21	30	42	315
Houses inspected ...	1220	1491	1100	909	785	1393	760	1125	1174	1016	1219	12192
Formal } Notices served for Informal } the abatement of Nuisances.	{ 133	184	193	151	187	28	47	150	182	139	216	1610
Total number of Nuisances abated ...	888	796	794	692	524	621	831	958	791	927	1112	

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1911, for the Borough of Chesterfield on the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of	
	Inspec-tions.	Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	74	14
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ...	340	34
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ...	180	4
Total ...	594	52

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects	
	Found.	Reme-died.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:		
Want of Cleanliness	27	27
Want of Ventilation	1	1
Overcrowding ... ... ...	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors ... ... ...	...	...
Other Nuisances	6	6
Sanitary Accommodation { insufficient ...	...	...
{ unsuitable or defective ...	13	13
{ not separate for sexes ...	1	1
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :		
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ... ... ...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake-houses (ss. 97 to 100)	4	4
Other Offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in part 3 of this Report) ... ... ...	...	...
Total	52	52

3.—HOMEWORK.

Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.

Nature of Work.	Lists received from Employers.				Addressess of Outworkers. Receiv'd from other Councils	For- warded to other Councils	Inspec- tions of Out- workers			
	Twice in the year.		Once in the Year							
	Lists.	Outworkers. Con- tractors.	Work- men.	Outworkers. Lists. Con- tractors.						
Wearing Apparel (making, &c.) ...	6	3	18	1	1	3	...			
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...	2	2	58	...	...	2	5	
Furniture & Upholst'y	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
Total	...	8	5	76	2	4	5			

60

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.	
Bakehouses
Dressmakers }
Milliners }
Joiners, Cabinet Makers and Wood Workers
Tailors
Saddlers
Sugar Boilers
Smiths (tin and iron)
Boots and Clogs
Other Trades
Total number of Workshops on Register ...		200